

THE INTELLIGENCER.

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FREW, CAMPBELL & HART,
WHEELING, W. VA.
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The Intelligencer.

WHEELING, W. VA., JULY 24, 1886.

The Perfect Physical Life.
Sometimes, but very, very seldom, do we see a person die of old age. It is true that many old people are said to have died, but in some cases of sudden death the cause, just as most cases of sudden death are ascribed to heart disease, which really is comparatively rare. Genuine examples of death from a gradual decline of the vital powers due only to advanced age are but rarely observed, however, even by physicians in large practice and with wide experience. A prominent physician in London, with extensive private and hospital practice, says he has seen but ten cases of death due to old age.

The natural death should be dropping into the last long sleep. It would thus come gradually, almost imperceptibly, painlessly, even pleasantly, the three powers slowly but surely failing and seeking needed rest. The fortunate and happy one who approaches such an end takes longer hours for sleep; drops comfortably into a deep and peaceful slumber; no longer urged by an active vigor to do what work; is disinclined to talk or even think at times; and finds that the mind's eye loves to linger on the scenes of long ago, and that memory recalls most clearly the impressions that have been the longest made. The one who thus comes to the close of mortal life fulfills the kind law of nature that man should be as unconscious of his death as of his birth.

A perfect life seems to be divided into three stages of about thirty years each, comprising nearly three generations. During the first of these periods we are slowly learning to overcome the power of gravity and to stand erect and strong in joyous manhood. Through the second period we are doing our allotted work with all the help that a vigorous strength and an active brain can furnish. It is in the third that we are learning the constant attraction of earth and go about light and buoyant on our feet. In the last stage we are borne down by burdens, hitherto unheeded, that grow heavier and heavier, and gradually yielding we lie down at last and seek repose on the bosom of our mother earth. The great force of gravity has conquered the mysterious vital force.

Such a life we could lead were we to follow the laws of nature, translated to us by the wise physician, the student of nature, as his name implies; or were we to guard our physical with the same care and thought that we give to our financial interests. The old Greeks, by their thorough training of mind and body, by their care in breeding a superior race of men, which is one of the last arts except as we show it in our breeding of animals, approached nearest to this perfection. When somewhat of this care is shown by us, when the laws of nature and the rules of health are followed more closely, when we give heed to the warnings of the physician who fulfills his mission, among other things teaching us the wisdom of preventive medicine, then and not till then shall we best perform our work, fill out our full span of years and approach our grave.

"Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams." The Democratic side of the First District. Our Uncle John Brannon fares well, not to say symptomatically, at the hands of an admiring correspondent of the *Grafton Standard*. He is called "the Grand Old Man," and told that he "is not only fit for a judge, a State senator, or member of Congress, but would adorn the United States Senate or any other position the people might in their kindness, place him in." Why is nothing said about the ancient and honorable Archibishop of Titus? With a little preliminary training our Uncle John would grace that lofty station, too.

We don't like this thing of running Judge John Brannon for so many things at once. Let his friends stick to the original text. If they mean business, Judge John is convinced that he made a good run for Congress, though he failed to get the seat. Let him try again. The running will be good this year, and Republicans will be glad to meet in the field so gentlemanly an antagonist as Judge John Brannon. But his friends must stop scorching and begin to concentrate. It is time. Some of the youngsters who have been in training since 1884 begin to look very much like genuine flyers.

A View of the Payne Basis. After the Democratic caucus had, by means not so mysterious as they were thought to be, been brought to regard Henry B. Payne as the most eminent, able and deserving Democrat in the great State of Ohio, our neighbor General Adairam Jonadab Warner made a speech. It was a speech with meat in it, in witness whereof this little extract from it:

A betrayed party will rebuke this insolent bartering of their rights, and there is hardly any hope of the Democracy carrying the State next fall. * * * I protest that what has been done at Columbus is not the deliberate act of the Democracy of Ohio; on the contrary I affirm in the face of all that has been done, that the great body of men composing the Democratic party of my State have been and still are sincere in their opposition to monopoly and the corrupt use of money to gain political advantage, and their declarations in favor of better civil service. The nomination of Mr. Payne was the result of a cut-throat combination between McLean and the *Enquirer* crowd of Cincinnati and the Standard Oil Company. It was brought about by methods which every one who is a lover of free institutions and has faith in the popular government must abhor and condemn. The truth is that the Democracy of Ohio has been deceived and basely betrayed by certain men to whom it had confided sacred trusts.

Observe that the people had been betrayed; there had been an insolent bar-

tering of their rights; the caucus nomination of Mr. Payne had been accomplished by a cut-throat combination between the lowest elements of the party and the Standard Oil Company, which meant a combination on the basis of bootlegging; and altogether the thing was something that every patriot ought to abhor and condemn. As for the Democracy of Ohio, its base betrayal was recorded in the caucus vote for Payne.

General Warner is not a mere closet politician. He gets about. He mixes with the people. He has a large acquaintance in his own party in his own State. He knows the methods of the active politicians in his party, and he understands the combinations. He knew that there was but one way in which Mr. Payne could have been made Senator, and he was bold enough to say that was the way it was done.

There is no lack of Democratic testimony in the same line. There is no lack of resentment among the honest Democrats of Ohio, who form the big end of their party. This is why the action of the Senate committee has surprised the country, without altering the ugly facts. And this is why the action of the Senate in the same line will not be approved.

STATE PRESS POINTS.
A Democratic Protectionist is a Fraud. *Centinel Independent*, (Den.)
As between a Democratic "protectionist" and a Republican "protectionist," other things being equal, the latter is in favor of the Republican every time. A Democratic protectionist is a political fraud. The Democratic party has never admitted the right of the Government to levy a protective tax. The power of taxation was conferred upon Congress to raise the revenue to pay the expenses of Government—wherever the power is used for another purpose it is abused. Judge Black was right when he declared that no man could be a "protectionist" and a Democrat.

A Good Bunch.
Carleton State News (Rep.)
We believe, however, that the sentiment of West Virginia Republicans is for the gallant man from Maine. We are for the choice of the majority. If it be Blaine, we can cheerfully and enthusiastically support him. If it be Sherman, we can enter the campaign with a cheerful and hearty front. If it be Windom, we can give him our earnest support, and if it be the gallant soldier, General Beaver, or the eloquent, big-hearted Foraker, our columns are open and our voice is tuned.

Our Uncle Ben.
Kingwood Argus (Den.)
He deserves nothing at the hands of the Democracy but censure and censure, and it is an outrage upon decency that he should hold a high and honorable position in the Judicial Department of the general government. *Vale, Ben!*

Our Joseph.
West Democrat (Den.)
Commissioner Miller has checked his highway of reform and waited \$201,000 more than was expended last year for Internal Revenue expenses. But he got left. The Internal Revenue business is mostly a fraud.

Wanted.
Randolph Enterprise
The all-absorbing question among our politicians is who wrote those letters to the Republican organ of the State. If he be a Democrat and can be caught we move to mark him and excommunicate him.

Breakfast Budget.
The latest feast is traveling at the rate of 908,000 miles an hour.

The room in which Grant died remains untouched in every detail.

The wealthiest church in Boston pays its organist but \$350 a year.

About 80,000 barrels of oil are produced daily by the wells of Pennsylvania.

Over 15,000 chattel mortgages were filed in New York City during the first six months of the year.

An ear of corn measuring eighteen inches in length was recently taken from a field near Sylvania, Ga.

A merchant at Wallingford, Vt., reduced to ashes a book that had \$10,000 in bad accounts on its pages.

Pea Ridge, Possum Trot, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, and the names of several villages in Forsyth county, Georgia.

The song-birds of New Jersey are now protected by a statute which forbids the capture or wounding of the feathered bipeds.

Seventy and 63 were married a few days ago in Pierce county, Georgia. They were wedding themselves during their youth and have courted each other ever since.

The Mohawk river is nearly dry. The people who live along its banks in New York find it necessary to haul water from a distance for household purposes.

"We stop the press," writes a western editor, "to announce that nothing has occurred since we went to press of sufficient interest to induce us to stop the press to announce it."

Ament the passage of the Niagara rapids by Graham, it is suggested that he invent some contrivance which will enable persons to shoot the Wall street whirlpool without harm.

A Mr. Salery of California has discovered a gold mine in Siberia. The mine is suggestive, especially as it is now two hundred years since the Siberian mines were abandoned.

One of the famous Connecticut blue laws says: "No man shall court a maid in person or by letter without first obtaining the consent of her parents. Five pounds a penalty for the first offense, £10 for the second, and for the third imprisonment during pleasure."

Why Every Person Should Marry.
"John, I want you to go to church next Sunday morning."
"Me to go to church? What for?"
"Our pastor is going to preach a sermon to husbands."

"Yes, then let your pastor a bachelor?"
"Yes."
"Then let him talk about something he knows. Indeed I won't go."

Beer or Blood.
"What did you do then?"
"We went out and had some beer."
"And what then?"
"Well, wanted to throw a bomb."
The above is a fair example of testimony in the *Anarchist* trial. It was beer or blood all the time.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

ON MARTIN'S FERRY WATER WORKS.

To the Trustees, Giving all Necessary Information in regard to Location, Construction, Capacity, &c., of the Pumping House and Reservoir.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O., July 22, 1886.
To the Trustees of Water Works, Martin's Ferry, O.:

GENTLEMEN:—Permit me to submit for your consideration the following report upon the character, capacity and estimated cost of a system of water works for Martin's Ferry, O.

The source of supply will be the Ohio river, and the site selected for the pumping house is on the river shore and approximately 1,570 feet above Sherman street, at which location the water is beyond the contamination of the city drainage.

In the construction of the water works, the quality of the water at the source of supply, is an element, which should be considered, in the construction of this system.

My reasons for recommending a reservoir are:

1st. The possibility of carrying a storage of water, with which to supply the city without having to depend upon the unfailing conditions of the pumping machinery.

2d. With a reservoir the pumping machinery does not necessarily have to be duplicated.

3d. Fire protection becomes more reliable and certain, from the fact that the pressure is invariable, with a surplus of water kept in store which can be made use of instantly in cases of emergency.

4th. The pipe system as also the house service branches, are not subject to the excessive action of the pumping machinery, and hence, will not lead to their maintenance, the reservoir always acting as a compensator for equalizing the pressure.

5th. The quality of the water can be rendered more acceptable to the consumers because pumping may sometimes be dispensed with when the water is not available, and when stored in the reservoir it becomes greatly improved by being exposed to sunlight and air, and the same water purifying the earth's surface, and held in suspension to precipitate itself.

A reconnaissance for reservoir site, affording the requisites of proper altitude and a reasonable distance from the pumping station, revealed the fact, that there were but two points available. The first of the two visited has an elevation of 208 feet above low water in the river, and is situated some 6,000 feet from the proposed point of the pumping station, when measured along the pump main pipe, and is on a level of 100 feet above the river.

The first site is on the land of Henry Helling. Its elevation is two hundred and seventy-six feet above low water, and it is located to the right of the plank road pike when going westward, and the distance from the pumping station when measured along the route for a pump main pipe will be eight thousand eight hundred feet.

The first site is referred to, I have chosen for the reservoir, and will give further information concerning it under that heading.

INLET PLUMBING.
During stages of the river varying from low water to two and one-half feet above, water is introduced to be let from the river to the pump in the well by means of an open channel or flume.

At stages of the river above two and one-half feet the well will be supplied directly from the river through an opening in the wall.

Suitable valves will be placed in the building and operated from the engine room to control the admission of water to the well.

There are very serious objections to the use of the pipes for water works, located on the Ohio river. They soon become a great source of anxiety, trouble and expense, by filling up with sand and obstructing the free flow of water to the pumps.

With their constant use sand is taken up by the pumps in large quantities and passed into the pumps and distributing mains, greatly reducing their capacity as water carriers.

The design in this case is to supply the pumps through the open dunes during extreme low water.

ENGINE HOUSE.
The engine house containing the pump and machinery, will be located as previously mentioned on the beach of the river, and one hundred and fifty feet out from the present line of the river bank.

The obvious reason for placing the building, that distance from the bank, is, as already explained, to make it practicable to supply the pumps with water so as to dispense with the use of an influent pipe.

The foundation walls will be of heavy sandstone masonry laid in hydraulic cement mortar, and will start on a concrete footing three feet thick, and eighteen feet below the surface of the beach. They will be carried up forty-five feet above low water, making the height of the walls including the concrete footing fifty-seven feet.

The well will be thirty by thirty-five feet at the base. The exterior walls will be five feet thick at their base and batter on the outside to three feet at the top.

There will be two transverse walls or piers four feet at their base, and three feet at the top, placed in the direction of the river, over which the boiler room is placed.

The walls of the pump well are strong enough to resist a pressure of twenty feet of water, a depth more than the average height of water in the river.

Should the pumps need attention, the exclusion of this depth of water from the well will make it possible almost at any time to attend to the necessary repairs.

The foundation for the boiler room of the pumps will be large enough for two sets of machinery; it will be ten feet by twenty-five feet and will be one and one-half feet above low water. The bottom of the well will be five and one-half feet below low water.

There are to be three floors under the engine room, of average heights of thirteen feet, supported by wrought-iron beams and oak joists. Stairs will lead to all with the necessary openings in each for the intended machinery and for the passage of water, and for the passage of steam for repairs, &c.

The superstructure will be of brick, eighteen feet high and will be divided into an engine and boiler room; they will be respectively in plain twenty-nine feet by twenty-three feet and twenty-nine feet by thirty-six feet. The first will have a dressed wood floor, and the latter one of hard burnt brick or concrete.

A wrought-iron truss bridge twelve feet wide and seventy feet long will connect the building with the bank.

No attempt will be made at architectural ornamentation of the superstructure or engine house proper. It is to be a plain, inexpensive, but substantial building.

PUMPING ENGINE.
The pumping engine is to be a duplex vertical direct acting, and non-condensing, and of a million gallons capacity per twenty-four hours, with sufficient steam boiler capacity for its successful operation.

The C. & P. R. R., and from thence north westerly to the reservoir. It will also be connected with a twelve-inch pipe at the intersection of First and Sherman streets, and extend down First to the distributing system at Hoover street.

Valves will be placed in the pipe at suitable points for the purpose of shutting off sections of the same, in the event of a break therein, and at the same time maintain a connection between the distributing system and the reservoir pumps, by which the city can be supplied.

DISTRIBUTING MAINS.
The distributing pipe system is made up of 12, 10, 8, 6 and 4 inch pipes. The entire length will be 7.07 miles.

At every pipe crossing there is to be a branch connection with stop valves at the intersection of the streets. This will allow for the water company maintaining with the liberal use of valves additional advantages is obtained in not having to cut off the supply of more than what is between two intersections when repairs are necessary.

There will be sixty 2 1/2 inch, double nozzle fire hydrants, located at points where protection to property is most needed; their location is shown on the map of the city.

RESERVOIR.
The location of the site has been given in the early part of the report. It is the only elevated spot that could be found anywhere about the city upon which to locate a reservoir, affording sufficient capacity and material for the embankments. Its altitude is 208 feet above low water in the river.

The basin will be formed by excavation and embankment and will be twelve feet deep. The greatest depth of water to be carried in it is not to exceed ten feet. The depth excavated along the inner slope line will almost be one-half of the depth of the basin. The reservoir will be trapezoidal in shape, its length two hundred and eighty feet, and the mean width one hundred and seventy feet. The top of the embankment will have a breadth of twelve feet.

The inside slopes will be pitched two feet horizontal to one foot vertical, and the outside ones one and three-quarters horizontal to one vertical. The inside slopes of the excavation and embankment, as also the bottom, is to receive a puddle lining two feet thick, to prevent any leakage of water from the basin. The puddle lining on the slopes is to be protected by a covering of stone paving twelve inches deep.

The bottom is to receive a covering of coarse gravel, imbedded in the puddle by a heavy roller. The slope paving is to be done by the contractor, and the stone paving over which will be placed a sandstone coping, the outer slopes to be solid or sown in grass seed.

There will be a fourteen inch pipe through which the water is pumped into and drawn from the reservoir. The pipe is to be laid through the natural foundation underlying the eastern embankment and will connect with a chamber of masonry located in the eastern end of the reservoir. The chamber to be seven feet long, five feet wide and twelve feet deep.

On the outside of the reservoir, two hundred and fifty feet from the pipe chamber, there will be a ten inch branch pipe connected with the main pipe, and a valve put in both pipes at their intersection to make it possible to drain or clean the basin through the ten inch drain pipe whenever it should become necessary to do either.

To prevent the reservoir from overflowing there will be a waste pipe at the lower end of it. The capacity of the reservoir when the water is at its intended depth of ten feet is two and one-half million gallons. This completes a descriptive account of the works, and the accompanying detailed estimates of cost for the construction of the construction of the different branches.

Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE HORNUNG, Engineer.

The Highest Man in the World. The dying millionaire consumptive would exchange all he is worth for a new lease of life. He could have had it for a song had he used Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" before the disease had reached its advanced stage. This wonderful preparation is a positive cure for consumption if taken in time. For all diseases of the throat and lungs it is unequalled. All druggists.

After all, this world is a dangerous place—very few get out alive.

Don't trifle with any throat or lung disease. If you have a cough or cold, or the children are threatened with croup or whooping cough, get Acker's English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50c at Logan & Co.'s and Charles Menckemeyer's.

DIED.
NOLTE—On Thursday, July 22, 1886, at 7:45 P. M., Dr. FRANK C. NOLTE, son of Frederick and Anna C. Nolte, aged 21 years.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 230 Chapline street, Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. Mass will be celebrated at St. Alphonsus church at 7:30 A. M. Interment at Mt. Calvary Cemetery.

Friends are invited to attend.

WINKLE—On Wednesday, July 21, 1886, Edward Winkler, wife of Edward Winkler, aged 31 years. Funeral from her late residence on Caldwell's Run, Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Mt. Olivet Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—On and after May 30, 1886—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. "Daily," Frequent service. "Monday excepted," One time only.

E. O. R. R.—EAST.		DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Expres.	7:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Expres.	8:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Chambersburg Accom.	7:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Expres.	8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Expres.	9:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Expres.	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Expres.	11:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Expres.	12:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.
Expres.	1:00 P. M.	1:00 P. M.	1:00 P. M.	1:00 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
Expres.	2:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Expres.	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Expres.	4:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Expres.	5:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Expres.	6:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Expres.	7:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
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Expres.	11:00 P. M.	11:00 P. M.	11:00 P. M.	11:00 P. M.	11:00 P. M.
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E. O. R. R.—EAST.		DEPART.	
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